NIST DISTRICT NUMBER ONE includes all that part of the city anoth of the Chempeake and Chic senal and City canal, and was of feventh street west.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWO includes all that part of the city conth and northwest of the sanal, and east of the was table of figuration treet was.

DISTRICT NUMBER THERE includes all that part of the city which is between the sanal and the Polomoc and the Eastern Brand.

the city which is between the sanal and the Polomac and the Rainten Branch.

Rpsciffcations and forms of proposals can be had by application to the Water Registers, and such proposals only will be considered as are written upon these regu-lac official forms. forms, ory bond and security will be required from a with whom the contracts shall be made.

RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor.

DROPOSALS FOR SEWER. ALED POSA LIS-FO M-SE W. E. R.,

EALED PROPOSALAS will be received by the undergeed west 12 6 close m., on Full Park 18 1864,

produced west 12 6 close m., on Full Park 18 18 day of

pril next, for the building of a Three-foot Barral

wer, (naded diameter, its walls to be unto inshe in

istume, on I street north, between Fourteenth street

of Connecticular avenus, to econated with the sawer now

defined avenus to econated with the sawer now

which is the same area, the saccordance with the

section of the same area, the same area

esch-traps with Laisral favore, from anch connects as

commandoners of the First and Berond wards may

rest.

seed. Midders will state the price per lineal foot for the free-foot Serwer, per lineal foot for the Leiserala, places to these landed shameler, four taches walls; per cap each, per Man-hole each, which shall lacking it scansations, doe. As, the encessarial bidder or bidder of bidders to be responsible for all damages done to gas or story pipes, so will more fully appear lat the specification.

one. The right to decline any or all proposals, should it be seemed for the interest of the Corporation to do so, is eed for the inserest of the Gorporation to do so, it collected that the seem at the office of the Commission of Ingerovements every day between 10 o'dlock and if m. (also in the Gly flurrayor's office Nacedy and Friday.

A weeky and Friday.

Commissioner First Ward.

Commissioner First Ward.

Commissioner First Ward.

GEO. W. RIGOS.

E. M. F. K.IIO.

Additional Commissioners.

DROPOSALS FOR NORTH RIVER

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON

sight or less than five inches in diameter, and soven inches deep.

Bilders will state the price per square yard for payBilders will state the price per square; the paying to be laid on a bed of pure gravel eight inches deep, and four inches of sharpished on to pot the gravel; the paying to be well remained three limes with a ninety-pound to be well remained three limes with a ninety-pound to be self-remained three limes with a ninety-pound the last time, and then overred write current sharp sand; the whole to be done to the units character sharp and; the whole to be done to the units of the state of the continuous sharp and the Assistant Commissioners. No bid will be received unless the party or parties are known to be responsible. The Layor concrete to bilmed! (as right to reject any or all state.)

the old enbble-s', see, Sag-footways, and guite to be the property of the Corporation. JAMSS J.CAMPIELLI, Commissioner Fourth Ward. CHAR. H. ITEREMINE, Assistant Commissioner.

SALE OF HARD BREAD

INITED STATES MILITARY RAIL

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERNANTER, } Massistron, D. C., March 37, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSAGE will be received until 12 o'clock at meon, on THESDAY, the 17th day of April next, for 79% tone good cloth, RAILMOND HROM, laid on tract connecting the Norfelk and Petersburg railroad with the Seaboard and Mannoke railroad as Sunfelk.

Ye.

Bidders will state the price per ton in each for the from—the Chairs, Spikes, and Ties to be included.

70 1480-2590 tons at good 46 lb. rail, in track leading from Rishmond, Frederickshing and Potomso railread, at Aquile Creak to Tules. Dann Wharf.

Bidders will state the price per ton in each for the Risders will state the price per ton in each for the results. Bidgers wit.

Froi—the Ties, Timber, Spikes, and Chairs to be added inded.

Froposals should be endorsed "Bids for Railroad Froposals should be sadorsed "Bids for Railroad Fron," and addressed to the understanded B. B. BOBINBON, mb27-ine6t

Byt. Brig. Gen. and A. Q. M.

EXPRESSES. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, 219 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, OFFORITE

WILLARD'S. GREAT RASTERN, NORTHERN, WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS

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C. C. DUNN, Agent, Washington, D. C.

785 BROADWAY,

New York, Nearly opposits Grace Church.

Mr. Ready has on view and for sale at his Gallery, as

Mr. Rigady has on view and for sale at his Gallery, as above,
PORTRAITS OF ALL OFFICERS,
of both services, who have distinguished themselves in the late way. The sizes vary from cords de visite to importal.
In addition to his varied assortional of likenasses, Mr. Brady has a

COLLECTION OF VIEWS
of almost every point made historic in the resent condit, which it may be presented with a valued by not first, which it may be presented with a valued by not first, and a memestore of the trials through which have been brought by Mr. Ready to perfection.

Mr. Hendy always pays considerable attention temping.
The new style of PORTRAITS IN PORCELAIN has been brought by Mr. Ready to perfection.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT the office of the National Republican.

AMER LOUIS PETIGRU: A Singraphical Skelel William J. Grayens, With Steel Portrait, 12mm

by William Colon, 21.50. Zovel. By Mrs. Oliphant, author of ACM Ed. A. Zovel. By Mrs. Oliphant, author of Accident, The Perpetual Carste, " &c. Sv., Paper, 75 coats.

NAXWELL DESWITT. A Sovel. By F. G. Traford.

and : A weekly record of Military Movements through-the field of war.

The Official Reports of Army and Navy Command-and of Government Departments and Buréaus.

A full Ossette of Changes in the personnel of the my and Navy. and Navy.

Notices of new inventious relating to the art of

A. Full and coustant correspondence from the ablest effects of the horizontal correspondence from the ablest effects of the horizontal correspondence from the ablest effects of the horizontal consistence of the horizontal consistence of the property of the consistence of the consist

nistration. Instructions to correspondents in lactical matters. In flue, a complicie record of everything relating late were and to the general progress of military

to the lais war and to the general progress of military sciences.

The indexes to these volumes, embracing references to over three thousand articles, are carefully prepared and add greatly to the wains of the work.

The latest are Navy Joranas obviously enjoys families have a supply to the value of the work.

The same are not provided the second of the army which no other newspaper could be expected to obtain. It has therefore been able to give to the weekly second of military movements comething of the digardy and verify of history.

In it department of Gerespondence, as well as in in the second of the army of the second o

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1506.

TERMS FOR HARPER'S MAGAZINE AND WEEKLY

Each number of Harper Magazine contains from fifty to one hundred per cent more matter than any othe American magazine issued at the same price, and nearly double the quantity contained in the popular Britis magazines, such as the "Corahilli," "Fupuls Har," and "Lendon Society," and seventy-five per cont more than the half-crown British Magazines, such as the "Corahilla", "France," and the "Dublin Univer-city," "out of the Corahilla", and the "Dublin Univer-city," "The Corahilla", and the "Dublin University of the Corahilla", "The Corahilla", and the "Dublin University of the Corahilla", "The Corahilla", and the "Dublin University of the Corahilla", "The Cora

HUDSON TAYLOR.

TAKEN AS STOLEN, BY THE ME-

TAKEN AS STOLEN, BY THE METROPOLITAN POLICE. —On the night of the 15th Sareh, a brown bay HORBE, face and two hind feet white, and mare yet defective; was abundaned to the Metropoliton Fulles. The owner is hereby requested to prove and redshin and Bures, as the Ofine of the Froperov and redshin and Bures, as the Ofine of the Froperov and redshin and Bures, as the Ofine of the Froperov and redshin and Bures, as the Bursan of W. L. Wall & Co., be Louislana avenus, pursuant to law in such cases. By Order.

(BO. R. HERRICK, Property Clark. app. 3B. Co., August. app. 3B. W. L. WALL & CO., August.

Office No. 39 Park Row, New York.

National Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1866.

LITERARY. National Republican. NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

MONDAY MORNING:APRIL 9, 1866

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE RE-

PUBLICAN. MASWELL DREWITT. A Sovel. By F. G. Trattord. With Subset, the sense of the control of the contro This is the seventh issue of the REPUBLICAN since its enlargement and change from an evening to a morning paper. We have re-seived many congratulations, from different ources, upon the improved appearance and oright promise of our journal. We are un-Goldshovungh, and Anderconville, during the years 1964 and 1963. By A. O. Abbott, iste Lieutenant 1st New York Dragoons. Illustrated. 12mc, Cloth, Seveled Edgus, 22.00.

A ROBLE LIFE. By Miss Mulick, (Mrs. Craik,) Author of "John Halfrax, Gentleman, "Christian's Misser of "John Halfrax, Gentleman," Christian's Misser's Mrs. Charles of the State of the St der obligations to our journal. We are un-der obligations to our cotemporaries of this city—the National Intelligencer, the Evening Star, the Constitutional Union, and Sunday Herald—for their kind expressions for our ccess. "We owe them one,"

Among the many private letters we have received is one from a distinguished merchant of New York city, who was "a Free Soiler rom the start." He comprehends the great questions of the day and is alive to the vital We appreciate his kind vords in our behalf and take the liberty to print the following extract of his letter:

print the following extract of his letter:

New Yoar, April 4, 1866.

Your noble defense of the President's position embraced in your unanswerable statement of the 'National Situation,' on the 2d instant, has been read with unusual interest and must be approved by every loyal and truly patriotic citizen, and none but those who subsits on party plunder and political gains will take any other view of this great question.

by every loyal and truly patrictle citizen, and none but those who subsist on party plunder and political gains will take any other view of this great question.

"Truth is stranger than fiction," and a reference to the action of the Battimore Convention, and ihe resolutions passed under such a pressure of patrictle sentiment, when brought out in contrast with the present actitude and attempted acts of Congress, force the truth of the adage upon us.

But in the midst of all the disorganizing induceses now at work, we have this to console us. Truth is mighty and will prevail. Wait a little until the mists of political sophistry clear away, and the base motives of the opposing element will stand out in bold relief, like the worthless trash which is all that remains in ill-shapen form and frame work after a magnificent display of pyrotoenies. The colored fire of Radical demacogues may burn brightly for a while, but they will blow out and leave their admirers in darkness and confusion. The steady light which shines from that old laminary, the Constitution, will prove the asfest guide in this rational storm, and all the biasting winds raised by Radicals and Copperheads will have no effect; they cannot blow it out, and its penetrating rays will soon disperse the mists of rejudics and opposition. Course inspires hope, and in the present conflict of elements one shall find who has nerve and independence enough to stand fast by the Constitution and the Union.

The present is no time for political sames and schemes for personal aggrandisement, Shawe on the statement who, in a time like this, will sell their country for political gains. But such there are now plotting for self-emolament at the expense of rights and privileges heretofore soknowledged and having the guaranty of the Constitution, and the fearless stand you have taken will do credit to your ably-enduced paper, and ought to win the patronage of your whole community.

I know committing or self-emolament at the expense of rights and privileges heretofore soknowle

The present seasoloit of Geograms examal fall to be in maky respects the most momentum in the history of our Ouvernment. In accordance with requester repeatedly urged from many quanters, the Editors of the Magasine will extend the "Mostruat Macond or Crantage Rights," so as to present a full account of the prominent measures proposed, the arguments by which they shall be advented and opposed, and the main action lakes in respect to them, with adversed of the part of the history of the great eries through which the nation is passing. It will be the aim of the writer of the Record to present a fair statement of fasts and of the expressed opinions of representative men not to set forth his own views. The extension of a particular Department will in no wise affect the general scale of the Magasine, which will sentings to be devoted to Literators, Social In-

etion 21 to read as follows:

"Sec. 21. And be if further enocied, That upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Transurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the association making the same shall be suitified to receive from making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency elemialing notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinnfler provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market rains of the United States bonds so transferred and the amount of san bonds at the par value interest, if bearing interest at a rate not less than five percentum per annum; and the amount of such circulating notes to be furnished to each association shall be in proportion to its paid-up capital, as follows, and no more: To each association whose capital shall not exceed \$300,000 ninely per cent of such capital; to each association whose capital ex-ceeds \$300,000 but does not exceed \$600,000, eighty per cent. of such capital; to each association whose capital exceeds \$600,000 but does not exceed tion; where advertisements are displayed, the charge will be for the number of cold lines contained in the serial to be a substant of the contained of the cont \$1,000,000, seventy percent. of such capital; to each al exceeds \$1,000,000 but toes not exceed \$2,000,000, sixty per cent. of such apital; to each association whose capital exceeds \$2,000,000 but does not exceed \$3,000,000, fifty per sapital. And it shall be the duty of the Comproller of the Currency to retire and withdraw from pirculation all worm or mutilated notes returned by any association, whose circulating notes are in access of the limit herein prescribed, until the cir-culating notes of each association shall be within he ratio prescribed for its capital, and any existing ank or hanking association organized under the aws of any State, which shall apply for authority o become a national bank, under the act to which his section is an amendment, before the 1st day of October, 1866, and shall comply with all the re-quirements of said act, shall, if such bank be found by the Comptroller of the Currency to be in good tanding and credit, receive authority to become a national bank, provided that banks of unimpaired capital, in States which have heretofore secured the least ratable amount of orientating notes under the provisions of said act, shall have preference in Hack numbers (of both Magazine and Weshly can always be supplied.

In remitting by multa Poer-Oprice Oanse or a Deart span New York, populate to the order of Harper & Bruthers, is preferable to hank noise, as, should the Order of Draft be load or stoles, it can be renewed without loss to the sauder.

Building Anylow receiving such authority; and provided further, delivered to banks thus converted from State banks to national associations shall not exceed \$10,000,.

And new associations may be organized in States and Territories which have heretefore secured the least ratable proportion of circulating notes under the provisions of said act, providing the total amount of circulating notes to be delivered to as-sociations so organized shall not exceed fifteen millions of dollars, until after the first day of Octo-ber, 1856, when, if any portion of the ten millions of circulating notes allotted for the conversion of State banks, shall remain unappropriated, the amount so remaining may be used for the organiza-tion of new associations under this section.

The wife of an eminent sub-prefect re ently presented herself at one of President Tropong's parties, in Paris, in a dress almost withou corsage, being very open in front, and fasteued across the breast only by a narrow chain of gold. Madame Troplong, however, happened to see the lady, and insisted upon her leaving the house. Madame Troplong compelled her to trut along.

THE HERALD BOW.

The following items all appear in the New York Herald of Friday. They are all good. We print them in order to show exactly where the Herald stands to-day. In about six mouths we will print another batch and will then be able to tell whether

Y Horaid.
AGGARDINERREE, both personal and political, as the motive of a usurper. By his vetoes President folianon has voluntarily descrived himself of the proiden opportunities for such aggrandisement sheed within his reach by Congress. If this hemore within his reach by Congress. If this hemore the contract of the Surgara control of the Southern States was placed in the hands of the President by the passage of the Freedman's Bureau and Civil Rights bills. He vetoed the bills. And yethe is called 'a muur-per' N. Y. Herold. Quotarious of constitutional rights distinguish all neuropers. President Johnson obeys the Consti-tution to the letter. Is this usurpation?—N. Y. Herold.

Harsti.

Parasiner Johnson has restored the right of aboas corpus. Does "a numper" relinquish describe powers in that way?...N. Y. Harstid.

TER Constitution provides that the President hall reto all bills of which he disapproves. Is bresteded the bills out of the forty-twe presented to him by this Congress....N. Y. Harstid.

Tam Civil Rights bill would have saabled President Johnson to imptison all State judges who disgreed with him about the negro. Yet he vetted he bill. Was that surpation.—N. F. Heroid. THOMASDS of new offices could have been oracted by the President could have been oracted by the President could have filed 'have officer with his favorites. He refresed to tale this immense power and patronars. Was that the not of 'a naurper?'

—N. T. Heraid.

CIVIL WAR is favorable to the projects of a usur-per. President J-huson has just proclaimed peace but the radicals accuse him of usurpation.—N.Y. Huvald.

chains to President Johnson and authorized him take out as much money as he liked and distribut it among his political friends. He declined touch a penny of it. In he a patriot or a "man war". N. J. Heruld. Conumns opened the Treasury of the Unitediates to President Johnson and authorized him to

per t"—N. F. Herald.

A traument is a person who seless power which does not legitim tely belong to him. President Johnson siernly ('sellines all such power, even when Congress urges him to take it. How, then, oan the radicals call him "a warper t"—N. F. Herald. GRANT is "a usurper," according to the radicals, occause he distanted the greater part of the army and declared that the war was erded. President these has only restored us to a peace policy, and the be " a usurper" so is Grant ... N. Y. Heruld.

UNION MEETING IN MOUNT VEHNON, OHIO—IMPORTANT BESOLUTIONS. At an early hour on Saturday evening, March 31, the court-room at Moant Venion was filled to its utmost capacity to listen to an address from Hon. C. Delano.

an address from Hon. C. Delano.

The meeting was called to order by A. Baldwin Norton, Esq., on whose motion Hon. W. R. Sapp was called to the chair, and A. C. Elliott appointed secretary.

On motion a conactice of five was appointed to report resolutions to the meeting, as follows: Israel Green, C. F. Baldwin, W. C. Cooper, A. Baldwin Norton, and Melvin Wing.

Wing.

After music by the band, Hon. Columbus Delano proceeded to address the meeting in a very able and effective speech on the questions now before the country.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were read by Col. Cooper, and unanimously adopted:

following, which were read by Col. Cooper, and unanimously adopted:

WHERLES, we the members of the Union party of Kinot county, are in favor of-the immediate adoption of some tangible, just and constitutional plan of reconstruction, Therefore,

Resolved, That the late civil war commenced by the so-called confederate States, was the legitimate fruit of the heresy of secession, and was waged for the purpose of destroying the Union, and establishing in the insurrectionary States an oligarchy resting on the institution of African slavery.

Resolved, That the patriotism and fidelity of the logal people of the United States, and the heroism, skill and endurance of our gallant army and navy, have entirely defeated the object of the rebel constantly in view of their first and greatest duty, the preservation of the American Union in its priction stantily in view of their first and greatest duty, the preservation of the American Union in its pricting integrity, will all rights of the States restored and secured under the Constitution

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress and the Krecutive of the nation, in dheharqing the trust which the people have bands to finish.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress and the Kaccutive of the natior, in dheharding the trust which the people have placed in their hands, to finish, without osedless delay, the great work of restoring the integrity and souring the existence of the Federal Union; and in doing this work we earnestly implore the not to jay saids all passion, prejudice or party animosity, and to agree and units upon seme plan for the restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their natural and proper relations in the Federal Union, with a representation in Congress, and having equal rights and privileges with the other members of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That while we recognise differences of opinion among patristic means as natural, if not necessary, in regard to the best manner of effecting the great work before us, we repuliate, as unparioute and injurious, the idea that such differences about the regard of a sets of loyalty to the Union party; and therefore we request Congress and the President to abandon all hitterness and strife in and regard to plans and modes of reconstruction; and to

President to abandou all bitterness and strife in regard to plans and modes of reconstruction; and to searcies towards each other a liberal-minided and patriotic charity and forbearance, thereby securing unity and harmony of action, for the sake of the unity, peace and glory of the nation.

Resolved, That the loyal men from the State of Tennessee, who have been elected to Congress, and who are able and willing to take the oath required by law, ought, in our opinion, to be admitted to their seats without farther delay; and where the sate without farther delay; and we hereby instruct the member from this district, and respectfully request the Senators from this State, to use every honorable means to secure the admission of Senators and Representatives from Tennessee, at the earliest moment.

Resolved, That so soon as other States, now with contragreementation, shall establish civil Govern-

Readved, That as soon as other States, now without representation, shall establish civil Government, repudiate the rebel debt, adopt the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, become
obetient to the Constitution and laws of the Union,
sectire the civil rights of the emancipated race, and
elect men of unfouthed loyality to represent them
in Congress, such members elect, who are capable
of taking the required oath, ought at once to be
admitted to seats in Congress.
Readved, That the loyal people of the loyal
States are actuated by no feelings of animosity, or
revenue towards the people of the States recently

Resolved. That the loyal people of the loyal States are activated by no fishings of animosity, or revenge towards the people of the States recently in reboliton, but on the contexty desire to see the fully restored to their preper relations in the Government, as soon as such restoration can be made consistently with the peace and security of the faction, and the protection and security of the people smanicipated by the war; and while we are auxious to see the chief leaders of the rebellion tried, convicted, and punished in person and estate, we nevertheless repudiate as unjust and repugnant to our feelings, the idea of holding these states lately in rebellion as conquered provinces, subjecting their property to wholessie confications, restaining them as Territories, until we have amended the Constitution without their consent, to sait our own whiles, tion without their consent, to suit our own wishes, and forced upon them universal negro suffrage.

(From Leaden " Fus.")
THE DRAMATIC HOPE.

THE DRAMATIC MOPE.

The Atheneum announces that the eminent spiritualist, Mr. Home, is about to appear as an actor on the London stage.

As we are always eager to give the public information on any head, or any tale that can be unfolded, we have great pleasure in being the first to put before their eyes the play of Hamlet, as revised and re-arranged for Mr. Home expressly by the spirit of Shakspeare himself.

Our space, however, will not permit us to

Our space, however, will not permit us to publish, at present, more than one extract, being part of the First Act, Scene V:

seeing part of the First Act, Scene V:

Berns — I mare remote part of the pictories. Haw

the discovered scatted at a small table (C.), on

scatch his hands are superposed.

HARLET (with a manuf record).—Whither wilt thou

lead ms? Speak, I'll rap no longer.

GROST (reps).—Mark—(top).

HARLET (cop).—Walt for the rest! Mark me!

HARLET (cop).—Walt for the rest! Mark me!

brother, Make the two boys, like stars, start from their

Make the two boys, like stars, start from their chairs.

Their knottings and combined locks to part;
How each particular airs for the banjo learnt,
And trills upon the fittil tambourine;
But this infernal treeson must not be,
To ears of flesh and blood.

**

Fars thee well at once:
The Glose even shows the act drop to be near,
And grinds to pall his ineffectual fire.
A do—a do—summber me:
HAMLET (preasing hard on table).—Hold! Hold!
Nor stand so stilly up—densember thee!
Ay, thou pour ghost, while mummery holds a sea
On this distracted globe! Remember thee!
Yes.—from the table, by my mossurey,
I'll wipe away all forms, all pressures past.

(Table suddedly rises.

My tables! Moet it as I set it down.

(Set it down
How one may smile, and smille to be a medium (Sata to cown.)
How one may smile, and smile to be a medium
(Rapping.

So, uncle, there you are ! Enter Inario and Mansuallus. IRA.....What news, my Lord? HAM.....Oh, wonderful! HAM....Ob, wonderful!

IRA....Cood, my lord, tell it.

HAM.....No. You will reveal it.

IRA.....Nor I, my lord, by heaven.

MAR.....Not I, my lord!

HAM....There's no'er a medium dwelling in all

Ham. —I hold it fit that we join hands and art,
Such as it is ... and for my own poor part,
Look you, I will go play
Guinar (beneath, ... bend use a hand.
Ham. —Come on ... you hear this fellow in the
cellarge.
(Guinar simplies beneath out secure)
Rest, rest, perverted spirit. So, gentlemen,
Swear as before ... never, so help you mercy.
How strange or odd oow or I bear myself.
As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet
To out an anilous succertifion on.

How strange or out see of a cost mysel,
As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet
To put an antique superstition on,
That you, at such times, never shall,
With arms ensumber'd thme, or this head shake,
Or by peconousning of some doubling phrase,
As, "Well, well, we know," or "We could an'
we would."
Note that you aught know of me.
(They all secur horribly
Good victuals shall not lack;
And still your flagers on your nose,
I pray let us go in together.
For mine 's out of joint—Ob, cursed splite,
That were flowrenns nose to set us right!

Ester Playrams with Direvy Recombans.
Haw.—Ob, the Recorders' let me see one.
(He sees on

(Plourish of trampets. Cuannum let off.) This will suffice to show that we have good au-thority for what we have already said as to the dictation of the play. And we since rely hope that Mr. Home will be called before the curtain by sus-tained rappings; and that a goodly shower of plan-tom hands will add applause to crown his success.

[From the Cinclonati Commercial, 5th.] Review of Parson Brownlow Speech, by One Well Informed.

steps. Cox.: In the issue of your paper of the 26th inst., a column is occupied with a telegraphic report of a recent speech made at Knoxville. Tennessee, by that "accidental Governor" of Tennessee, by that "accidental Governor" of Tennessee, the Rev. W. G. Brownlow, assailing with little force of argument but unequalled venom our Chief Magistrate, Tennessee's noblest, truets son and greatest pride. A constant and careful reading of your paper, which in ability and honesty is second to none in the land, leads me to think that you will be glad to give the glating misrepresentations, not to say false-hoods, with which this tirade of Brownlow abounds. Truth needs no apology, and therefore I feel that I need not make further excase in begging the attention of your readers for a little while to a subject already before them. Living at a distance from Tennessee, it is impossible for many to gain an accurate knowledge of the politics of that State, and in the following statements I have sought to tell the unvarnished truth, which will show the weakness and want of principle evineed by Governor Brownlow, not only in the matter under consideration, but in everything that he has ever done or said.

A review of the manner in which Governor Brownlow came to be placed in a position where he so wantonly insults the loyallate of Tennessee, and of the Union elsewhere, will furnish valuable information in the work of ascertaining the motives of his present attitude. In a letter, dated March 8, 1866, addressed to Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Brownlow mees the following modes language:

"When I put the President in for nomination at Baltimore for the Vice Presidency. I folt that he had so throughly committed himself to the public. General Floxe owes it to himself and to the President to contrable treated by the rebels, it was impossible for him ever to get around to them again; but I

"When I put the President in for nomination at Baltimore for the Vice Presidency, I folt that he had so throughly committed himself to the Union cause, and had been so badly treated by the rebels, it was impossible for him ever to get around to them again; but I now give him up as lost to the Union parry."
Governed by selfich motives, unimpeded by any moral sense, Brownlow certainly favored diovernor Johnson's nomination in the Baltimore convention; but that he should claim to be the cause or means of that nomination, is so palpably untrue and indicative of so much overweening egotism, that it needs no refutation. Any one who knows the political listory of Andrew Johnson and Parson Brownlow, will never charge the latter with any personal friendship for the former.

Always the perfect antipodes of Johnson in politics, Brownlow's whole public life has been governed by hatred, eavy and malice toward a man who was ever the representative and defender of the rights of the people against their enemies, deceivers and oppress sors, in all parties; and it has been truthfully-remarked by some who knew be the pople against their enemies, deceivers and oppress well, that Brownlow's sole ambition has been well, that Brownlow's sole ambition has been well, that Brownlow's sole ambition has been for framessee to the rule subject the people of Tennessee to the rule plane (the first people of Tennessee to the rule plane (which I have thus exposed) to subject the people of Tennessee to the rule plane (which I have subject the people of Tennessee to the rule plane (which I have subject the people of Tennessee to the rule plane (which I have thus exposed) to subject the people of Tennessee to the rule plane (which I have thus exposed) to subject the people of Tennessee to the rule plane (which I have thus exposed)

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to occupy any position to which Johnson had ever been called by the people.

To the causes for hatred previously treasured against Johnson, an additional one was given when Johnson, by bravery and honesty, became the leader of the loyal men in Tennessee at the inception of the rebellion. Then why did Brownlow favor Johnson's nomination at Baltimore? When the Baltimore Convention was called it was evident to Brownlow that the time for an election by the people of Tennessee for Governor was fast approaching, and he had already placed his longing oves upon the Gubernatorial chair. There was, however, an obstruction in his path to this office, which his former experience had taught him it was worse than useless to attempt to remove by force. That obstruction was Andrew Johnson, who, if a candidate, would certainly be elected, and if not a condidate, the successful competitor would be the man who received his support and that of his friends. Brownlow, with more foresight than he has ever shown in questions affecting the public weal, saw that he must take some measure other than direct opposition to Johnson's friends to accomplish the object nearest his heart. For this reason he was in favor of the nomination of Andrew Johnson's friends to accomplish the object nearest his heart. For this reason he was in favor of the nomination of Andrew Johnson's friends to accomplish the object nearest his heart. For this reason he was in favor of the nomination of Andrew Johnson's friends in securing the nomination and election to that place for himself. The result has proved that ecuring the nomination and election to that blace for himself. The result has proved that Brownlow did not count without his host, and equits him of the accusation of any disin-erested friendship for the President at Balti-

more.

It will not be thought singular if the same course of reasoning should prove the motives for his present position with the Radicals against President Johnson, and will also expose the black ingratitude in his present violent attacks against a man, by whose influence he was undoubtedly elected Governor of Tennessee. In his Knoxville speech he save:

of Tennessee. In his Knoxville speech he says:

"President Johnson is engaged in a bitter warfare against Sumner and Sievans. To abuse these
seen is the test of loyalty Mr. Johnson prescribes.

Stevens has sacrificed more
for the Union than any fwo men in East Tennessee
and is a better man than any two men who ever
itived in the South. I am not afraid to indorse
these men on my own 'dung-hill.'

President Johnson earl earry a ringle State north
of Mason's line but Kastucky, and I wish be would
earry that State to 'Actl.''

And now let us examine the causes which
have been at work to transform this kissing
Judaa a blaspheming Peter. No sooner did
Brownlow feel the reins of government surety in his hands than he commenced the narrow, insane and signally short-sighted policy
of the prostitution of power to the accomplishment of selfish aims and personal revenge.

So completely has he unreasked himself

of the prostitution of power to the accomplishment of selfish aims and personal revenge.

So completely has he unmasked himself and shown his cloven foot, that among the 150,000 voters of Tennessee he has comparatively no supporters exclusive of his own appointees and beneficiaries. Of the meters, 60,000 at least have been loyal, throughout to the Government of the United States, and yet this self-appointed exponent of Tennessee loyalty proclaimed: "There is but one God, and Mahomet (W. G. Brownlow) is his Prophet." He exhibits his own narrow standard when he attributes to President Johnson "the test of loyalty" quoted above, and today, in Tennessee, every one is denounced by the Governor and his friends as a "rebel" who is unwilling to join him in his work of traducing the character of their mother State, and reducing her to the condition of a "conquered territory." Brownlow sees beyond a doubt that his folly has completely destroyed any hope of his ever again receiving one tithe of the votes of Tennessee, and that so far as the people are concerned he is hopelessly dead. He also thinks that in the dominant party in Congress, he will find a means by which he can secure a still longer hold

lessly dead. He also thinks that in the dom-inant party in Congress, he will find a means by which he can secure a still longer hold upon the government of Tennessee.

Those are the reasons which have made him discard all his past obligations, his la-bored scriptural defence of slavery against Pryne, which the public have not forgotten, and now welcome to his embrace "that mor-ster of hideous mien," Charles Sumner, in denunciations of whom his record is behind none in the land. He would have Congress believe that Tennessee is to-day "more rebel-

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THE WEEKLY MATIONAL REPUBLICAN

of these adventurers are so startling in their details, and so unparalleled in political history as to appear beyond belief to those unacquainted with the truth; but I am not only confident of the truth of all that I have asserted, but of the fact that the people of Tennessee know these things and will act accordingly.

I would have been glad to have been able to state the case with more mildness, but I

I would have been glad to have been able to state the case with more mildness, but I could not have done so and at the same time been consistent with the truth.

Many of your German population will probably look to Tennessee as a new and profitable field of industry and enterprise, and the nets are already set to ensare them into a support of the radical faction in the accomplishment of their own ends; but I trust all such will look calmly at the matter for themselves, and not suffer themselves to be misled by the interested misrepresentations of those men who have determined to "rate or ruin" one of the fairest States of the Union.

Union.

With best wishes for the welfare of the Buckeye State, which on so many occasions during the late war acted the part of the Good Samaritan to the suffering and needy

loyalists of East Tennessee, With great respect, your obedient servant, EAST TENNESSEE FEDERAL SOLDIER. NAMULIE, TESS., March 30, 1802.

The Assassination Conspirators at the Dry Tertugas.

The Herald has accounts from the Dry Tortugas representing that Dr. Mudd, since his attempt to escape by concealing himself in the coal-bunker of a steamer, has not been able to revive the confidence reposed in him previous to that time. He is still kept under close guard, and compelled to clean out the bastions in the casemates of the fort, and do some of the most menial and degrading work required to be done. Instead of becoming reconciled to his lot, he grows more discontented and querulous. Never very robust, he is now but little more than a skeleton, and his growing emaciation shows how bitterly his spirit chases under his imprisonment, and how deeply the iron pierces his soul. His constant prayer is for death, which alone can set him free. It is natural he should suffer more than his colleagues in crime. The most intelligent of them all, and in the associations and habits of his former life greatly lifted above them, he is so much the more the keenest sufferer now. But there is none to pity him. All keep aloof from him. ARNOLD.

Arnold is employed as clerk of Captain.

none to pity him. All keep aloof from him.

Arnold is employed as clerk of Captain
Van Reade, Post Adjutant. An uncommonly
fine penman and accurate accountant—his
profession will be remembered as that of
bookkeeper—and well behaved and modest
and yielding in his demeanor, he grows in
usefulness and popularity each day. A guard
attends him to his meals, which are the same
as the other prisoners, and at night he is kept
in close custody. His behavior shows that
he appreciates his position, and that he does
not, like Dr. Mudd, intend to abuse the confidence placed in him and lose it. His health
is good.

BPANGLER.

is good.

Spangler is at work in the Quartermaster's carpenter shop. Already he begins to count the years, months, and days remaining to complete his term of imprisonment. He is robust and jolly—a physical condition he attributes, however, solely to his being innocent of any participancy in the dreadful crime charged against him.

COLONEL MARMADUEE.

colonel Marmadure.

In striking contrast to the persons referred to is Colonel Marmaduke, found guilty of the noted conspiracy to free the prisoners at Camp Douglass and burn Chicago. He has charge of the post garden. In respect to manual labor, no royal gardener has an easier time. Like the lifes of the field, he toils not. His only business is to see that those under him work. He has the priviledge of going outside the fort at any time between reveille and sunset. He does not evidently allow his prison life to interfere seriously with his health or spirits, for both are excellent. In the extent of freedom allowed him, he is very much given to putting on the airs of a fine gentleman, and walks and struts about like one on the very best terms with himself and the world. COLONEL MARMADUKE.

There were at Fort Jefferson, or the Dry Tortugas, sixty-five whites and ninety-five colored prisoners. Most are undergoing sen-tences of courts-martial, and every day the number is being diminished through expira-tion of terms of imprisonment.

Queen Victoria's Leves.
The royal levce at Buckingham Palace on the 23d ult., after the Queen's long retirement, naturally occupies much space in th London journals just received.

London journals just received.

The Queen wore a black silk dress with a train trimmed with miniver and crape, and a Mary Queen of Scotts cap with a long veil, the cap ornamented with diamonds.

Her majesty also wore a diamond necklace and broach, the riband and the Star of the Order of the Garter, and the Victoria and Albert Order.

the Order of the Garter, and the Victoria and Albert Order.

Her Royal highness the Princess of Wales were a train of blue velvet trimmed with silver blond; petticoat of tulle over white silk, trimmed with bands of blue velvet. Head-dress of blue velvet and diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds; Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of Catharine of Russia.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena were a train of rich pink silk; petticoat of white tulle over white silk, trimmed with bows of pink and white satin.

Head-dress of pink roses and white lilac, feathers and veil. Ornaments, emeralds and diamonds; Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of St. Isabel.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise

the Order of St. Isabel.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise were a similar dress, with pearl ornaments.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice were a dress of white tulle over white saticity, trimmed with blue velvet bows; a band of